This gallant division moved into position unbut a sudden attack on the left changed the Curtis could not follow him. direction of the latter to the relief of Osterheus. General Curtis says: "The battle raged in the center with terrible fury. Colonel Davis held the position against fearful numbers, and our brave troops nobly stood or charged in steady lines. The fate of the battle depended on success against this flank movement of the enemy, and here, near Leetown, was the place to break it down. The fall of Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and other officers of the enemy, who fell early in the day, aided us in our final success at this most critical point; and the steady courage of officers and men in our lines chilled and broke down the hordes of Indians, cavalry and infantry that were arrayed against the right wing was sorely pressed, and the field. Colonel Carr sent for re-enforcements, and I sent a few cavalry and my body guard, with the little mountain howitzers, under Mafor Bowen. These did good service at a most critical period. I urged Colonel Carr to stand

Sign! detecting a movement on the part of McCalloch to join forces with Price on the south attempted to intercept it with cavalry and three pieces of artillery. By a vigorous enslaught of the Indian cavalry, the guns were captured, the cavalry routed and the way opened for McCulloch to obtain for his infantry the cover of a dense wood, on the west of gallantly executed charge, the Confederates the strangle McCulloch dashed forward to reconneiter, and fell a victim to his rashness. Almost at the same moment McIntosh fell while leading a cavalry charge upon a battery of artillory. Deprived of these two favorite generals, the shattered forces of the enemy retired in dismay, to rally, after a wide circuit, on Price's corps.

The conflict still raved with unremitting fury on the right and center, where Price, in a determined attempt to carry that position, had pushed his troops into the fight regardless of oss. At 3 p. m. General Curtis ordered Sigel to re-enforce the 3d and 4th divisions.

Colonel Carr, covered with blood from three wounds, with one arm disabled, was falling slowly back, contesting the ground step by step. Many of his field-officers had fallen, and the ground in his front, covered with the wounded and the lost ground was won, where the gal- in every way prosperous.

lant 8th was ready to support them. Arboth planted his artillery in the road and opened on the enemy. The 2d Missouri deployed and pressed forward. The shades of night were falling, but the fight raged with inmoved to the support of General Davis, who, with a portion of his division, wasstill engaged into position to open five, and his weary troops bivouncked upon the field.

On the right the firing continued until the batteries ran out of ammunition, the Confederates firing the last shot, when the two divisions were arrayed along the edge of a piece of timber with fields in front, when, utterly exhansted, the men sought rest in sleep.

The result of the day's fighting was not cheering to either general. The loss on Curtis' night had been compensated by victory on his left. The discipline of Carr's division prevented anything like panic. They had been forced back by superior numbers, but had held together, and, in proportion to the numbers, the division was as strong for service as before the conflict began. Van Dorn's headquarters was at Elkhorn Tavern, where Curtis had been on the previous morning. Each army held its opponent's line of retreat. There was no resource but to fight for their communications with their respective bases. If a conference could have morrow, it is highly probable that an arrangement omid have been made to change the position of their respective armies. It is said in readiness to excert them to the open country in the near of the Confederate lines. They turn of reason, and the dawn of day.

Van Dorn says: "About 3 p. m. I received, by McCultoch and McIntosh and Colonel Hebert form their duties creditably to the Order they were killed, and that the division was without | represent." any head. I nevertheless pressed forward with theattack, and at smast the enemy was fleeing him out rely from the field of battle.

"Our troops slept upon their arms nearly a mile beyond the point at which he made his last stand, and my headquarters for the night were at the Elkhorn Tavern. We had taken during the day seven cannon and about 200

supplies could not find his wagons, which, with

ment thenceforward was made to that end. it lasted. At 10 o'clock Van Dorn decided to the ensuing year."

withdraw from the field. With the rising san the Union troops now concentrated upon Price and the few scatter- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: ing troops who had joined him after their defeat of the proceding day. Davis' division which was replied to with terrible correctness

gun continued firing until it was captured or Potomagarmy, and has the respect of all classes driven back. When Van Born determined to of our citizens. A FRIEND AND COMBADE. withdraw from the field, he left Colonel Henry | TRENTON, N. J. Little, with a Missonri brigade, to hold the field as long as possible. For two hours this

24th Missouri was stationed. Col. Carr was at lodged by a charge all along the Union line once ordered to advance to the relief of this out- and the retreat of Van Dorn's army was repost, which movement brought on the battle. | vealed to the astonished gaze of the Union troops. Van Dorn retired with his beaten der fire, and Davis was ordered to support it, army south of the Boston Mountains, where

> The Union loss in this battle was as follows: The 1st division lost in killed 11, wounded 94, missing 51: the 2d division lost in killed 20 wounded 64, missing 36; the 3d division lost in killed 48, wounded 285, missing 11; in the 4th division, (Carr's,) which bore the brunt of the fight on the right, the casualties were fearful-96 were killed, 501 wounded, and 85 taken prisoner-making a total of killed, wounded and missing of 1,384, 1,026 of which were in

Davis' and Carr's divisions. Van Dorn placed his loss at 800 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. But the casualties did not measure the Confederate loss. The movement against Curtis was intended to aid us. While the battle thus raged in the center in Confederate operations upon St. Louis by compelling the withdrawal of Union troops dead and wounded were scattered over the from Cairo to re-enforce Curtis, failing which victory was counted upon to crown the Confederate arms. Thus, by the united efforts of Generals Curtis, Buell, Grant and Pope, in co- Brabant, a portion of the Netherlands, about operation with Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, Missouri, Kentucky and a large portion firm-that more force could be expected soon. of Tennessee was relieved of the presence of brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor, and Subsequently Colonel Carr sent me word that | Confederate troops. There were a few preda- | was possessed of immense estates, some of which he could not hold his position much longer. I tory bands of Confederate cavalry and guerril- he mortgaged or disposed of at great sacrifice to could then only reply by sending him the or- las in all these States, but the latter took to der to 'persevere.' He did persevere, and the their heels at the sight of an armed force, and sad havec in the 9th and 4th Iowa and Phelps' | were far more dangerous in stables and hen- in Jerusalem. His brothers Eustace and Bald-Missouri and Major Weston's 24th Missouri | roosts than in battle. The objective point of | win, with many leading nobles, accompanied and all the troops in that division will show | the next campaign for both Halleck and Buell | him on his expedition at the head of an army how carrest and continuous was their perse- was to be found at Corinth, Mississippi, which will be the subject of the next chapter.

THE WORK GOES ON. Relief Corps Notes from Various Points Along the Line.

Major W. B. Shockly, of Fort Scott, officiated as installing officer for W. H. Lytle Relief Corps. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. C. which was a large open field. Here ensued a H. Haynes; senior vice-president, Mrs. H. protonoted and fearful struggle between Mc- Pond; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lucas; sec-Culloch and the forces under Osterhaus, who, retary, Mrs. W. B. Shockly; treasurer, Mrs. G. by hard fighting, held his position until the Myers; chaplain, Mrs. W. Cormary; conductor, arrival of Davis with his division, when, by a Mrs. McCombs; guard, Mrs. Dodson. The Corps will be fully represented at Topeka, were driven from the field. In the crisis of February 4th, to organize a Department Corps. The Dahlaren Gun was a bright, crisp little soldier sheet, published in connection with the fair, in South Boston, of Dahlgren Post

and Corps, resulting in a grand success. The Corps, organized in April, 1881, numbers nearly one hundred zealous and noble-hearted women. They have done a grand work among the soldier poor. The newly installed officers are: President, Mrs. M. E. Lawton; senior vicepresident, Mrs. Dora G. Ross; junior vicepresident, Mrs. M. H. Vaughn; secretary, Mrs. J. L. Spooner; treasurer, Mrs. Faunie Wilcox; chaplain, Mrs. Eleanor Johnston; conductor, Mrs. Susie E. Young; guard, Mrs. Hattie M.

that Relief Corps No. 3, auxiliary to Admiral and dwing told how stubborn had been the re- of officers on the 2d inst., at which all the old rain. Every morning they were seen to glue sistance of the heroic 4th division. The 4th officers were installed, as follows: President, their parched lips to the marbles covered with Iowa, falling back for ammunition, dressing on Mrs. Juliet I. Baldwin; senior vice-president, dew. During the heat of the day the most roits colors in perfect line, was met by General Mrs. Mary J. Dyer; junior vice-president, bust languished beneath their tents, seeming Cartis, who ordered the regiment to face-about Mrs. Phebe A. Foster; secretary, Miss Ida P. | not to have even strength left to implore the and hold its position until re-enforcements Beecher; treasurer, Mrs. Louisa C. Goodrich; assistance of Heaven." would arrive. Colonel Dodge rode forward | chaplain, Mrs. Hattie Buckingham; conductor, and explained that his men were out of car- Mrs. Emily Sharp; guard, Mrs. Lizzie Arnold. "Charge with the bayonet, then," Our correspondent adds that the Corps, which said Curtis. The men faced-about at the order, was organized on the 19th of May last, with over a little unwholesome, muddy water. and, with a cheer, pressed forward. The sixty-six charter members, has now a member- Many deserted to be slain by the Saracens, or enemy, not liking the glittering steel, fell back, ship of 88; over \$1,000 in the treasury, and is to reach the ports of Palestine and Syria, to

Since January 1st the Relief Corps in many places have been pushed to the utmost to provide for the suffering soldiers' families, which the severe weather found illy prepared, in the way of food and clothing. Forsyth Relief creasing vehemence. Colonel Osterhaus had Corps, Toledo, the first two weeks in the mosth, were called upon to arrange for two funerals, two births, and to provide articles on Carr's left; but it was too late when he got of clothing and food for over twenty-five persons, over the usual average of about twenty per month, the great majority of whom were children. In one comrade's family the mother gave birth to twins, having four other children under ten, and another comrade's wife died leaving six boys, the youngest a year old and the eldest under thirteen. And yet the Relief Corps are constantly met with the question: "What do you do? I thought all the soldiers' children were grown up by this time."

the officers of Patchin Post, conducted by Comrade H. W. Crittenden, Senior Post Commander, was a happy occasion to all. Patchin Corps attended in a body, and the hall was well filled with friends of the Grand Army. There was speech-making, singing, and an oyster supper served to over three hundred. Mrs. Fram says: "The ladies united in bringing together such a quantity of everything been hold between Curus and Van Dorn, such | good to eat there was enough and to spare, and was the anxiety of each to avoid a battle on the as for systers, if any one left that hall hungry for them, it was their own fault, and it was very evident that, though so many of the boys have seen many times when actual starvation that several officers of the Union army met at held them in its strong grip, they did not the headquerters of a division commander, and intend this occasion to remind them of that, sending for the colonel of a cavalry regiment, unless by contrast. The occasion was a pleasdirected him, in case of defeat, to hold his men | aut one and long to be remembered as the beginning of what promises to be a happy New Year. We are very proud of our Post, it were, however, prevented from rivaling the baving gained 115 new members in the last exploit of Floyd and Piliow, by a timely re- year, which is considered excellent. For those who live in the country labor under one dis-On the part of the Confederates the retrospect | advantage those in the city do not-that of was scarcely more cheering. In his report living so far away. The officers are men who not only take pride but manifest great enthu-

The following is an extract from the annual report of the secretary of the Ladies' Aid As- an American Quaker named William Savery before our victorious troops at every point in | sociation of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, our front, and when night fell we had driven at Chelsea: "In reviewing briefly the general work of the Ladies' Aid Association during the verted to the strict piety and customs of a past year, it is pleasant to refer to the sociability and harmony which have been character- tume, the same as worn in all portraits of her istic features of its monthly gathering; to the | with which we are familiar, and was so strenuincreasing interest manifested in the Soldiers' ous in the faith that in 1810, or ten years after Home, and to the cordial response which has her marriage to Joseph Fry, she became a minhas a total membership of 335, and forty-one | charities throughout the United Kingdom. that the ammunities was almost exhausted, cities and towns of the State are represented. and that the officer in charge of the ordnance | A leading feature, that is appreciated by both officers and inmates of the home, is the weekly | teeming with unfortunate men whose only crime | the subsidence train, had been sent to Benton- visits of the Board of Visitors, who have prowille. Most of the troops had been without vided Sabbath services, and arranged a series fortune, to pay their debts, and who were thrown may food since the morning of the 6th, and the of dramatic, musical and literary entertain- into cold, squalid, reeking dungeons with the artiflery horses were besten out. It was there- ments, securing, in many instances, the best | worst criminals in the land. In 1813 she visitfore, with no little anxiety that I awaited the professional talent. They have made over sev- ed Newgate prison for the first time, and in dawn of day. When it came it revealed to me enty-five official visits, and their list of contri- 1817 had made such progress as to succeed in esthe incomy in a new and strong position, offer- butious embraces several hundred articles. A tablishing a manufactory and school within the Transparent ing battle. I made my dispositions at once to reference to the matron's reports shows that the prison, and organizing a ladies' association for accept the gage and by 7 e'clock the cannonad- Woman's State Relief Corps has sustained its | the reformation of the criminal element, besides ing was as heavy as that of the previous day." reputation as a valuable auxiliary to the G. A. securing better quarters and more wholesome The expedicion had proved a failure from R., the department officers and subordinate fare for all classes. This good work was exthe start. His supply train was lost. The corps having always co-operated with all plans | tended to most of the jails, houses of correctardy movements of General Price had lost for the benefit of the home. The formal pre- tion, asylums, and infirmaries in Great Britain, him the opportunity to cut off Sigel at Benton- sentation of a flag by Mrs. J. C. Johnson, the and its influence is still going on, making itself wille. One half of his army had been terribly address of Miss Clara Barton and other exer- felt in every clime and kingdom where Chrisdefeated by Davis and Osterhaus, and the con- cises connected with the anniversary picnic, tian civilization is known. Between the years contration of Cartis' cutire force in his front at | July 4, and the assembling of 400 members and | 1837 and 1842 she personally carried her work Elkhorn Tavern, which he was powerless to friends at the reception tendered the Board of into France and Northern and Central Europe, prevent, coavinced him of the felly of any Trustees, October 4th, are incidents in our visiting the prisons and expounding her plans farther attempt to obtain a victory. His first past year's history that will be pleasantly re- of improvement to the authorities, leading to fluty was to save his army, and every move- membered. The report closes with a complimentary allusion to the services of the efficient The fight of the following morning was of president, Mrs. Dyer, and congratulations to brief duration, but was hotly contested while the members upon the auspicious prospects of

Where the Soldier Is Not to the Fore. It is with pleasure I read in THE TRIBUNE the statement that the soldier is to the fore again. opened the fight from one of his batteries, Here in Trenton the reverse is the case. So lately as last week one of our veterans-a by three of the Confederate batteries posted cripple, too-was removed from the position of where they would do the most execution. The janitor of the City Hall, which he had filled entire Union line now advanced. The dark acceptably for thirteen years, and the place blue line of the 36th Illinois in front steadily given to a civilian-a man in every way unross from base to summit of the ridge whence | worthy of it. Yet this veteran received seven the Confederate butteries had dealt death and | wounds at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, destruction to the Union ranks. The 12th 1864-that stubborn fight, which delayed Missouri, far in advance, rushed into the Early's corps of Confederates and saved the enemy's lines, bearing off a fing and two pieces | Capital of the Nation. Mr. Disbrow was a member of the old 14th regiment, New Jersey The roas of artiflery was deafening, for every veterans, 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th corps,

Solid Comfort.

Some Bright Examples---Experience Meeting--Relief Corps News.

[Conducted by Kate B. Sherwood.]

A correspondent writing from Elwood, N. J., and who says she is a soldier's daughter and a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, makes the following requests:

Please give the name and some account of a hisoric personage answering to the following description: A noble and heroic character; an illustrious knight and commander in a sacred cause, and who refused to be made a king. He is the hero of one of the works of a celebrated Italian poet; also, something about Elizabeth Fry : her life and char-

Godfrey de Bouillou (pronounced Boo-you), the hero of the first Crusade, born in South 1060, died in Jerusalem, July 18, 1100. He was the son of Eustace II of Boulogne and raise an army of 80,000 foot and 16,000 horse to reclaim the holy sepulchre from the Saracens made up of French and German warriors.

Godfrey had won renown as a leader in having planted the banner of the Emperor Henry IV on the walls of Rome, in the contest of that monarch with Pope Gregory VII, after slaying Rudolph of Swabia, Henry's rival, in the battle of Mœlsen, 1080; besides, he spoke both German and French fluently, as he belonged to both nations. He was, moreover, a man of prodigious strength and courage and a devout and God-fearing knight.

The Crusaders under Godfrey encountered privations and perils to which nothing in modern warfare is a parallel. They were over three years in reaching Jerusalem, the army having been sadly decimated by its encounters with Turk and Mussulman on their way through Asia Minor, so that but 21,500 soldiers, but 1,500 being mounted, marched upon Jerusalem. There, while they lay siege to the city, thousands more died from the terrible droughts and from the boiling oil and pitch and enormous beams and stones cast down upon them from the city's walls. Plants and animals perished, the torrent of Kedron was dry, and all the cisterns filled up or poisoned. A skinful of fetid water, brought from a distance of three leagues, cost three silver deniers, and to protect themselves from the heat the soldiers dug holes in the soil and eagerly pressed the moist clods to their parched lips. "During the day," says a historian, "they looked anxiously for the night, and at night longed for the break of day, "Broomstick," New Haven, Conn., writes us in the constantly disappointed hope that the return of either the one or the other would Foote Post, of that place, held its installation | bring some little freshness or a few drops of

> The horrors of famine seemed to be quite forgotten in the terrible thirst, and it was no uncommon thing for fierce quarrels to arise await an opportunity to return to Europe. The arrival of a Genoese fleet at Jaffa with

> provisions and ammunitions, with skins of water from the fountain of Elpira, on the road to Damascus, revived the drooping army, and gave them courage to lay active siege to the city. It was the splendid conduct of Godfrey at this terrible time that Tasso, the Italian poet, has celebrated in his "Gerusalemme," or "Jerusalem Delivered," the "Iliad" of Christian warfare. Godfrey was one of the first to enter Jerusalem through the fierce flames, while from all sides resounded the war cry of the

Crusaders: "It is the will of God! It is the will Godfrey was not tall, but a man of prodigous strength. At the siege of Antioch he cut off the head of a Saracen at a single blow, and after the taking of Jerusalem killed a bear, in a hand-to-hand encounter, which had attacked on of his soldiers. After the capture of the Zora M. Fram, secretary of Patchin Corps, Burton, Ohio, writes us that the installation of as he had a valiant soldier of the cross and as he had a valiant soldier of the cross, and evinced remarkable judiciary ability in founding the Kingdom of Jerusalem. He declined to be crowned king, as he deemed himself unworthy to wear a crown of honor where his Sa-

viour had been crowned with thorns. Returning from an expedition to Galilee against the Saracens, Godfrey was poisoned by a present of fruit from the Emir of Cesarea, and died lamented alike by Christian and Mussulman, being as lenieut to the subjected people as he was considerate of his followers. He was entombed at Calvary beside the Holy Se-

Godfrey was the special champion of the widows and orphans, which he declared, in defining the obligations of a king, was one of the first duties of all those in authority.

Elizabeth Fry was an English philanthropist, and a striking illustration of what a woman who consecrates her life to humanity may do for her age and people. She was born at Bramerton, near Norwich, England, May 21, 1780, and died in Ramsgate, October 12, 1845, in her sixty-sixth year, having spent nearly

half a century in doing good. Mrs. Fry was the daughter of John Gurney, a member of the Society of Friends, but of a family which did not conform closely to its usages in dress, language, or social habits. But when Elizabeth Gurney was eighteen years old visited England, and through his instrumentality the earnest young girl was con-"plain Friend." She donned the Quaker cosgreeted efforts for its support. The association | ister, and extended her ministrations and gave

Mrs. Fry was the first to institute prison reform, at a time when the jails everywhere were was their inability, from sick ness or sudden misglorious results.

The "Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry, with Extracts from her Journals," a work in two volumes, edited by two of her daughters two years after her death, is deeply interesting, but difficult to obtain. A biography by Mrs. Creswell, issued in later years, may be found in our leading book stores.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Will some one kindly suggest a suitable way to dress to have a photograph taken? I am young—just twenty.—Clara W., Rock Falls, Ill. Who discovered the hot water cure, and when?

I mean the drinking of hot water to cure headach dyspepsia, &c.—Medic. I would say to "Ellen M." use warm sait water as a gargle for your throat trouble. Use faithfully and thoroughly for thirty or sixty days, and you will obtain relief.—Veteran.

W. A. Tripp, Department Inspector of Maine

G. A. R., writes from Bluehill as follows; THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of December 27th, 'A Soldier's Wife' asks if a 'man that has an honorable discharge from the nine months' service, but afterwards joined another regiment, but deserted, and has no discharge therefrom and has not dared to vote for years, is a fit subject to become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic? And is one who is known to be an habitual drunkard?' Solid Comfort.

reputation of the Post, thus injuring the whole organization. But if the applicant is eligible and the Post elects him, it cannot be helped, no matter how unworthy he may be, except by a courtmartial. Posts should alimit no member who will lessen the esteem and confidence in which the Grand Army is universally held, for that lessens our ability to do our duty to our comrades living, and those more sacred duties we owe to the widows and orphans of those who fell that the Nation

ows and orphans of those who fell that the Nation Answer to "Kansas Girl" for motto for autograph album: "Our lives are albums written through With good or ill, with false or true;

May the good angels, as they turn the pages of our

years, Read the good with smiles, and blot the bad with -J. G. Whittier. For chilblains: Bathe the feet thoroughly with For chilbiains: Bathe the feet thoroughly with the serosene or with alcohol, or apply strictly according to directions Trask's magnetic ointment. The last I know from experience is a sure, speedy cure; the others are recommended by those who have tried them. When they are cured, wear cotton stockings and avoid stepping on a cold floor with bare feet if possible. Be careful about getting the feet chilled when they are wet.—R.

E. J. Foster, M. O., Waterbury, Vt., writes as follows: "I have recently returned from the West.
On reading the back numbers of the best paper
published in the United States—The NATIONAL
TRIBUNE—I notice that a comrade asks in the columns of 'Loyal Woman's Work' if Edwin Dillingham Post, of Waterbury, Vt., is named after a comrade he nursed in Brattleboro' Hospital? answer no. I have made inquiry, and the friends of this Dillingham know nothing of the one of whom the comrade speaks. Our Edwin Dillingham went out as captain of my company (B), 10th Vermont volunteers, was promoted to major, and killed in battle at Winchester or Opequon, Septem-

Will some one tell me how to sugar pop-corn?-W. C., Des Moines, Iowa.

Will somebody send me a copy of "Sheridan's Ride?" I speak agreat many pieces, and as the sol-diers want me to speak for them, I would like to learn that. My papa is a broken-down soldier, and, if I am a little girl, I have learnt to show respect for the veterans at all times. - Address Britty M. Thrasher, Francesville, Pulaski county,

Would some one please tell me some nice books to read; also, give me Miss Alcott's address have read a great many of Miss Alcott's books and like them very much. I am twelve years old, and have a brother eight and a sister six. We have taken THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a year, and are all very fond of it. I look every week to see if there is a story, and if there is, I generally read it to my sister and brother. I like stories very much, and I wish some one would write a story for it every week. My papa fought in a great many battles and I am pround of it .- Mary Vidler, 86 Putnam street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Will some one tell me how to wake up in the orning without being called, and oblige-Sleepy

Mrs. George H. Uhlen, Lebanon, Pa., sends the pattern for a "saw quilt," to be made as a me-mento or album quilt, with names written on. It is decidedly unique with a very elaborate border to be set on in scroll applique. We have forwarded it to "A Worker," who pronounces it "immense." Will some one please inform me, through THE Corea and Madagasoar?-Artie Marsh, North Lake,

Can any one send THE TRIBUNE a copy of the song on Colonel Ellsworth, beginning with these

"Sadly the bells tolled the death of the hero"? "W. G. D. W.," Byron, Ill., writes that he has received no answer to his advertisement in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a correspondent, with a view to marriage, and adds: "During the war it it seems out of date now, for I have not received a letter in response to my request. I did think, among so many readers, some good, sensible united, and it is not good or profitable for a man to If W. G. D. W. will send his address to Mrs. E.

Knapp, Antwerp, Ohio, he will hear something to his advantage, as she thinks an acquaintance of canvas being the following: "A soldier's little girl" should not say "have

took," but "have taken." C-o-r-e spells the core of an apple, but C-o-r-p-s spells army corps. "Member of Relief Corps."-The plural of corps is the same as the sigular-simply corps. Do not

Please say to Mrs. M. B. that I know two remedies for chilblains. She can try one, and when that fails, use the other. 1st. Take the white of an egg well beaten, into which put one tablespoonful of turpentine. Apply at night. 2d. Put powdered which has been rosin on the affected parts, and put stocking on to Eastern Ohio. keep it in place.

Our Experience Meeting.

A BRIGHT BOY'S LETTER-STILL HE RESTS-A SENSIBLE PRESENT -- LETTERS FROM MIS-SOURI-" THE SOLDIER'S POOR LITTLE BOY." NORTH LAKE, WIS., Jan. 1, 1884.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My father takes THE PRIBUNE and I like it very much, especially the pry called "Saving the Nation" written by "rieton." My father enlisted in 1860 in the 8th United States infantry, to fight the Indians, and about the time they got out an organization, may I kindly ask you to bring the matter before your Post at an early day, and on the Plains the war broke out. They were or-dered back into Texas, and surrendered up by the urge you to take the necessary steps for the reor-ganization of your present society or the formation of a new one? Our motto is the glorious motto of traitor, General Twiggs, and were held prisoners for twenty-two long months. While in prison my father's health broke down, and he has suffered very much ever since.

One time he and some of his comrades tried to escape from the rebels, and when they were alm to the Union lines they were captured and had to wear a ball and chain for five months. ARTIE MARSH.

IN MEMORIAM. CARIBOU, ME., Jan. 11, 1884.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As I read the interesting letters in THE TRIBUNE ALL ALONG THE LINE. Applications for Relief Corps charter have been forwarded to Comrade J. G. Lane, comcommander, Moody, Ohio.

—some written by old soldiers, others by their wives and children—I feel that I, too, would like to add my mite. I am a soldier's wife, and my chil-dren love to hear their father tell of the days when he was down in Dixie. I was a soldier's sister also, but in those days that tried the stoutest hearts there came a message telling me that I was brotherless; that the darling brother for whom I had been praying Heaven to care for was sleeping in a cemetery in Washington. Oh, how my heart which has done such noble work for the solached when I learned, in after years, that even his | dier, is contemplating a reorganization as a resting place could not be spared; that the ruth-less hand of strangers had torn away the slab that marked his resting place. The roses that loving hands had planted there and the mound above his ashes-all were gone. But still he rests!

Sleep, dear brother, sweetly sleep, Now no more thy vigils keep! Twenty years have come and fled Since you're numbered with the dead: But thy memory lives for aye, Through each varying, changing day, And the flag you did uphold Floats without a tarnished fold. Every star it has unfurled Waves triumphant o'er the world.

A SENSIBLE PRESENT. In ordering THE TRIBUNE for one year, as a present to Dr. Robert A. Williamson, Lebanon,

Ind., Josie Kise adds: My father was a colonel in the late war, and the venerable Dr. Williamson was surgeon of his regi-ment, has long been our family physician, and has done many acts of kindness for the family, and I know of nothing that would please him better than The Trieune. I myself take great pleasure in reading it. I had one brother killed in the late war, and another brother who was assistant adutant-general and afterwards colonel of the 120th Indiana. My father was also an old Mexican war veteran, and of course I have a warm heart for

TRIBUNE.

A LITTLE MISSOURI GIRL. PLATO, TEXAS Co., Mo., Jan. 1, 1884. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am a little girl ten years old. My papa was a

soldier; he served as a member of company I, 9th Bryant as follows: President, Clara Sloane; left uncovered, and the pile raised to about brush, and shake the mixture we company E, Hancock Veteran Corps. He has taken THE TRIBUNE one year and we all like it very much. I was much interested in "Good-Bye to Dixie." Mamma had two brothers in the army. They were members of company C, 117th Illinois, 16th army corps. Their names were Francis and John Geers. I have one sister dead. Papa says he would not part with THE TRIBUNE. I love to has been made chief instituting and installing

AMANDA RIGGIN. A LOGICAL CONCLUSION. SHELBINA, Mo., January 4, 1884. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE :

As I have never seen anything in your paper from any one in this town, I will write something myself. Pa was a soldier; he belonged to company E, 2d Iowa cavalry. There are not very many soldiers here, but they have a Post. I suppose they are getting along very well; I never hear much about it. I think it will be a great deal nicer when they get a Relief Corps. I happened to know a little poem entitled "A Soldier's Poor Little Boy." I do not know who the author is, but thought it would be appropriate for your paper. If you think so, too, I hope it will find a place. A friend of Type Type. find a place. A friend of THE TRIBUNE. JESSIE L.

A SOLDIER'S POOR LITTLE BOY. The snow was fastly falling And the wind did loudly roar When a poor little boy, most frozen, Came up to a kind lady's door; He saw her up at her window so high, And it filled his heart with joy;

"For Mercy's sake some pity on me take, I'm a soldier's poor little boy. "My mother died when I was a child. My father's gone to the wars; He has fought in many a battle brave, He is covered with wounds and scars;

For many a mile on his knapsack He has carried me with joy, But now I'm left quite parentles I'm a soldier's poor little boy.

And the night is coming on,
And if you don't protect me,
I'll perish in the storm;
And that would grieve your mournful heart,
Your peaceful hours destroy,
To find me next morning dead at your door;
I'm a soldier's poor little boy."

Then she arose from her window so high,
And opened the door unto him.
"Come in, you poor unfortunate child,
You ne'er shall wander again.
My own dear son on a battlefield was slain,
He was my life, my joy,
And as long as I live some shelter will I give
To a soldier's poor little boy."

HAMILTON, O., January 5, 1884.

Relief Corps Work.

CORPS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED—CLEVELAND

FALLING INTO LINE.

Through the courtesy of the Lone Star Lodge, K. of P., Wetzel Compton Relief Corps will here-after meet in their hall, which they kindly ten-

dered free of charge. This arrangement is favor-ably and thankfully received by the ladies, as our

of the precipitous stairways.

Our charter came on Christmas day, after a long

the wall, a companion-piece to the Wetzel Compton

the ladies and draping our altar with the latter.

I think every member of the Corps has as many

done, and we'll do it." Is not that encouraging?

case to a member of our Post, he related an im-

"Great deeds are as natural to great men

President, Wetzel Compton Relief Corps.

CLEVELAND FALLING IN.

1861. G. A. R. 1884.

We are the boys, the gay old boys,

We'll ne'er forget old times, my boys,

The hall was crowded with comrades and

their families. After the installation, Com-

mander John N. Frazee congratulated the

comrades upon the harmony that existed in

their ranks, and then read the following letter,

which has been sent to many of the Posts in

OFFICE Ass'T INSTITUTING AND INSTALLING)

OFFICER AND GEN'L CORRESPONDENT FOR

DEAR COMRADE: As assistant instituting officer

CANTON, O., January, 1884.)

MRS. LOTTIE M. MYERS.

"Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty.

When you and I were young.

Who fought in '61,

Colonel J. N. FRAZER.

widows and the orphans.

Hopedale, gives annually \$100.

Instructions will be forwarded.

Comrade M. C. Parker, P. C. of R. M. Moore

Post, Cincinnati, writes us that the ladies of

that Post and William Nelson Post are moving

simultaneously in the organization of Relief

Mrs. C. Kinne Mason is the president of an

Auxiliary Corps in connection with Lincoln

Post, No. 1, G. A. R., San Francisco, but not of

the National Order. We trust the ladies will

fill out a Relief Corps application, forward it,

Mrs. M. E. Hausbeck, secretary of Sumner

Corps, New York, who was last year treasurer

officer for New York, and has issued a call for

the formation of a State Department at the

time of Department Encampment, G. A. R., at

us that Comrade F. M. Kimball, commander,

Joe Hooker Post, No. 17, installed the follow-

ing officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps of that

Post, on the 7th inst.: President, Mrs. C. N.

Burnham; senior vice-president, Mrs. N. Shutt;

junior vice-president, Mrs. F. Wheaton: secre-

tary, Mrs. M. A. Lingle; treasurer, Mrs. M.

treasurer, Mrs. C. Sharp; conductor, Mrs.

Hatch; guard, Mrs. Ballinger. Mrs. Hausbeck

adds: "We had the president of Mansfield

Corps, No. 9, and Mrs. Baines and ladies from

Pretty as a Picture.

had a merry time.

A. B. Cornish; guard, Mrs. A. Harriman.

Comrade E. D. Cornish, Cameron, Mo., writes

Rochester, January 30th and 31st.

of the Loyal Ladies' League of New Jersey,

At the installation of the officers of Memorial

As mean things are to small ones; By his work we know the master."

person or persons?

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

ESSENTIALS IN THE CULTURE OF CROPS. Every person who has closely observed the operations of culture for a series of years, will agree in the statement that the three main points are draining, subsoiling, and mulching. If there is any one element in plant growth former place of meeting was in the third story of a very high building, and much complaint was made of more importance than another, it is water. Crops usually fail or succeed in proportion as they receive a uniform supply of water. Hence, wait, but it was well worth waiting for, and is very pretty. When the expressman brought it, I had no money to pay the express charge, (what woman ever has money after Christmas shopping?) so I sent him to the G. A. R. reading-room with it, knowing some of the good comrades would pay for it. So, on Thursday, I called for it, and lo! there it was, needly framed, hanging on the wall accompanion, piece to the Welzel Coverton. one of the chief objects of the cultivator is, as far as practicable, to guard against either a deficiency or excess of this element. And this is greatly under his control; the three operations of draining, subsoiling and mulching, when properly understood, enable him to regard with is dry or wet. In wet seasons the drains re- cases insects pass more safely through a steady, move all superfluous water; subsoiling allows Comrade Woods was not present, so I took the charter from the wall and a flag from the shelf and carried them to our hall, showing the former to roots to reach a depth where they are beyond changeable one. Severe and steady cold is not the reach of surface evaporation, and mulch- only favorable to insect hibernation by causing ing the surface, in excessive drouths, keeps a continued state of torper, but indirectly in the water in the soil for the benefit of the preserving them from the attacks of birds and plants.

After an interesting session, I carried them back to the reading-room, and found Comrade Woods, who, when I offered to pay for expressage and framing, quietly informed me both were paid for. It is common to hear objections to draining lands on the ground that it is worse than use- ground. Mild winters, on the contrary, gen-Nearly all of my officers were with me, and I have no doubt we formed an amusing group, as we ex-changed looks of surprise and delight. Was not that a kind Christmas gift from some mysterious less in a dry, hot climate; but it is enough to erally cause premature activity in insects, often state that even a sandy soil, if drained and followed by relapses into the torpid state, and subseiled, will support a stronger vegetation afterwards than it ever could before being sub-The ladies are very much in earnest regarding this new work, and the resolute look on the face of jected to these operations. Stirring up the such mild winters. those being initiated fairly thrills me. I am more successful than I dared even dream of being. Our officers are diligent and careful in the performance of their duties, and with such stanch supporters I subsoil only enlarges the area for the absorption of moisture. It is not necessary to bring the poor subsoil to the surface; but it should eel confident of success. In addition to the regube loosened so that water will freely sink lar list of officers, we have appointed an historian, Mrs. Louise M. Leiter. We are preparing to hold a Bazaar some time in February, from which we hope to realize a nice little sum for our treasury. through it after the ground has absorbed all that it can retain. This retained moisture becomes available for the roots of plants.

Draining and subsoiling, therefore, tend to increase the amount of available moisture in home-duties as she can attend to, yet all seem willing to give a few hours a month to our good work. One good mother said to me, "Don't be afraid to ask us to do—only tell us what you want the soil. To keep it there for the benefit of vegetation, and to prevent its escaping by mere surface evaporation, we have recourse to mulch-I heard of a deceased comrade's widow, the other day, who has seven children to support, the eldest only fourteen years old. When I mentioned her ing. This simply means to cover the surface with any open, loose-lying material, such as manure, straw, tan-bark, grass-cuttings, &c. pressive scene which occurred when the poor fellow became a comrade. Said he: "As the badge was given him, he looked at it attentively for a moment, then very reverently raised it to his lips. Where none of these articles can be made available, the best substitute is a few inches of finely pulverized soil on the surface; this can always be secured by the hoe, harrow, or cultivator. Last autumn we laid the brave soldier to rest in In the culture of vegetables and small fruits, our soldiers' lot in Greenwood, 'Peace to his I cannot tell you how I appreciate The National Tribunal Loyal Woman's Department pleases me, particularly, and the suggestions to those desiring a course of reading are certainly commendable, and deserve to be carefully followed. The department contained an interesting sketch of the noble philanthropist, Peter Cooper, whose life was a continuous prayer; for "work is prayer," and his work was for humanity. Could any one desire a grander monument than his Cooper Institute, with the forty thousand who have gone from its halls of learning fitted for honorable service in life?

Inulching can readily be applied, and it will add greatly to the value of any crop. We would again repeat that the three principal operations in soil culture are draining, subsoiling, and mulching.

WHAT TO PLANT.

The Rural New-Yorker says as follows: "We say plant the Cuthbert raspberry for late, the Hansel for early—both are of a bright red color, and suitable for market as well as for home use. For a yellow, plant the Caroline. It is mulching can readily be applied, and it wil

hardy and productive, though not of the first quality. For canning, or for table use, if you like a fruit full of raspberry flavor though a Wishing The National Tribune a prosperous, little tart, plant Shaeffer's Colossal. It is rather apply year, I am, yours, in F., C. and L., Josephine S. Weiler, soft. For a hardy, early red raspberry that is sweet and delicious for home use, plant the Turner. For a raspberry that is excellent in every way, plant the new Marlborough. For Post, Cleveland, O., the decorations were pro- the earliest and most productive of black-caps, fuse, at one end of the room on a huge strip of plant the Souhegan. For a larger and later black-cap, plant the Gregg. For currants, plant the Fay's Prolific for red, and the White Grape current for white. For grapes, plant the Lady for earliest white, Moore's Early and Worden for early black. For later, plant the Victoria or Pocklington, for light colored; the Vergennes, Jefferson, Brighton or Centennial for red, and the Wilder, Herbert or Barry for black. For strawberries, try the Cumberland Triumph, Charles Downing, Sharpless, Manchester (pistillate), Daniel Boone, James Vick, Mount Vernon, Harte's Minnesota, and Kentucky. You cannot select a better list for trial, unless by experience you know already what vari- altogether safe. eties will succeed best on your land."

FRESH EARTH. In looking over an old gardening book printed in 1682, we find frequent mention of DEAR COMRADE: As assistant instituting officer for the Department of Ohio, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the Woman's Relief Corps work. Have you a relief or aid society connected with your Post? If you have such a society you fully know the value of the help received from the ladies, and under the new organization we are able to do more and better work. Knowing the great benefit to every Post of such the "virtues of fresh earth." This is recommended as a "famous dressing for your orchard trees and bushes, and for your grass plats," etc. This old custom is worthy of consideration. pear trees which we have ever seen had been kept in grass for many years; all that it received in the way of fertilizing was a sprinkling of earth spread over the ground in the fall. But noxious gases, such as come from drains and little attention was given to richness of the soil used: it was procured usually from the your Order: Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. We work side by side with the Grand Army, and assist | corn-field, as being the most convenient to dig them in caring for the sick and the needy, the from. The owner insisted that any kind of soil answered his purpose, so that it would crumble down and disappear among the roots Commander Frazee announced that such an of the grass. We recall an instance where a organization was being formed, when a delightful programme was carried out, with a where he intended putting up some kind of a farmer, in removing the surface soil from a spot banquet at Soldiers' and Sailors' Headquarters. | shed, spread it thinly over a portion of a grass field. The soil seemed so poor that it appeared to us a waste of time applying such material; but the spring growth was so marked where the soil was spread that it formed a mander, Buchtel, Ohio; Comrade I. W. Irwin, striking contrast compared with the portion which received none. After all there is some

Mrs. H. P. Bennet, president of Mt. Vernon virtue in fresh earth.

(Ohio) Auximary, writes that their society, ALSIKE CLOVER AS A HONEY PLANT. "How it is Supported," should read-instead of | hundred to eight hundred pounds per acre of | has also been reported from Australia. Mr. Wm. E. Draper-Mr. George Draper, of | the best flavored honey known. It is far ahead of the white clover or bass-wood as a honey QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. plant, and is valuable for hay, producing often two to three tons to the acre of the best hay for cattle. Its stems are more succulent and have less woody fiber than the stems of common Corps, and that we may expect good news from them when they put their shoulders to the for as other hay, and will also produce two crops the for as other hay, and will also produce two crops the for as other hay, and will also produce two crops the for as other hay, and will also produce two crops the form the form for me, I will be greatly obliged; also, the form the form to the form th Mrs. W. H. Salada, wife of the gallant blind in a season, the first crop being the seed crop.

Mrs. W. H. Salada, wife of the gallant blind Four pounds is a sufficient quantity of seed to supply my friends.—Mrs. C. E., Long Island. oldier and commander of Crocker Post, Des | sow on an acre. It is a hardy clover, and will Moines, writes that she is delighted with Loyal stand well in a northern climate. It is a bien- Indian plant, which has beautiful racemes of Woman's Department in The National nial plant, so that it is of no use to try to grow little bright scarlet berries, and makes a very Moines, writes that she is delighted with Loyal | stand well in a northern climate. It is a bien-TRIBUNE, and is interesting the ladies of Des | it for more than two years; a new plant should be | good house plant. The leaf belongs to Ardisis Moines in a project for Relief Corps work. | seeded yearly to keep up a supply on the farm. | cremata, a Chinese plant, which hears abund-

costly affairs compared to what is now proposed. The introducer of these receptacles for green fodder had them built of stone and cement, and On the 10th inst. the newly elected officers | building whatever. Now it is announced that vice-president, Mary Gale; secretary, Sophy | twelve feet in height, on which were placed | using it. Nelson: treasurer, Maggie L. Mowers: con- planks and stones representing a weight of 24 ductor, Mrs. Clarke; guard, Mrs. Louisa Smith. | cwts. per square yard. When fermentation had taken place this height was reduced to about three feet in height. When opened it was found that about eight inches of the surface was damaged, while the interior was in good order and greedily eaten by stock. FOOD FOR THE SEASON.

This is the season when you should feed root and vegetable food in conjunction with grain to your fowl stock, to take the place of grass and other green stuff that they were accusbelieve how valuable and succulent potatoes, cabbage, turnips and carrots are, when cooked and mixed with meal and given to the birds, it is certain they would make ample provision food in cold weather is more nourishing than in chicken yards are rarely injured by this Jolly; chaplain, Mrs. C. Hyde; conductor, Mrs. the old plan of feeding wholly upon raw grains. | insect. It tends to make the stock more thrifty, and Mrs. M. E. Hausbeck, secretary, writes us assists in increasing their steady growth. When that the officers of Sumner Corps, No. 3, New | improper and unnecessary work is forced upon | York city, were installed on January 3d by the digestive organs, disease in its various Past Commander Wharton, assisted by Com- types, particularly indigestion, is sure to follow, rades Carlyle, Lutzen and Quinn. The officers | and as it is in our power to assist nature in | for the year are: President, Mrs. S. Meek; | modifying these changes, a good full breakfast, senior vice-president, Mrs. S. Quinn; junior | warm and fresh, is the best way of giving the wice-president, Ella Lumsden; chaplain, Mrs. morning meal in cold weather to our fowls.—
M. E. Denison; secretary, M. E. Hausbeck; Poultry Journal. WILLOWS FOR PENCE POSTS.

One of the most extensive farmers in the Corps, No. 5, Mrs. Davis and ladies, Mrs. Jaschke and ladies from Frank Head Relief tion is repeated occasionally, when needed, from Barbara Frietchie Relief Corps, No. 8, and we He tried this at first on low ground where dead | 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila. posts quickly rotted or were upheaved, but as part of the fence line ran up on high lands he Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond tried the cuttings there also. It was a little

have not been in danger of growing too large or taking too much room. He uses mainly wire for fencing, though some of the trees are set near enough to allow rails to be bolted through them.

OWNERSHIP OF STREETS AND ROADS. At a meeting of the West Michigan Farmers Club, at Grand Rapids, Judge Parrish presented the following points regarding the ownership of the streets and roads: "The owner of land on which there is a public highway owns the soil on which the highway passes, subject to the right of the public to use or for the purpose of a highway. He is entitled to the timber and grass upon its surface, and the minerals below it are his, and he may maintain trespass for any injury done to them. There is no common right of pasture in a highway; you are under ust as much obligation to restrain your cattle from destroying the grass, trees, or herbage in the highway along my premises, as you are to keep them out of my corn-field, except so far as the public use will permit or deem necessary."

COLD WEATHER AND INSECTS. A very general impression prevails that severe winters are prejudical to insect life. This comparative indifference whether the season is not strictly correct, as it is found that in most even if severe, winter, than through a mild or other animals, which during such severe weather cannot reach them in the frost-bound

It is known to many dairymen and others that rye is a valuable food for stock when cut early in spring, growing a second, or even a third, erop much more promptly than any of the ordinary fodder crops, with the exception, perhaps, of Incern. When cut at the proper time it also makes a good hay, comparing well in its nutritive qualities with good meadow hay. Rye should be cut before it comes into full bloom, to obtain the greatest feeding value from the fodder. It is then eaten more readily, and a larger per cent. will be digested. It is a course kind of fodder, but animals soon learn to cat it, as they do any kind of course sweet

ASPARAGUS. J. B. Moore, of Massachusetts, a successful market gardener, advises as follows for the best treatment of asparagus: "He first plows very deep, or twelve or eighteen inches, manures very heavily, and plants in furrows eight inches deep, gradually filling up as the plants grow. The rows are four feet apart, the plants twenty inches in the rows. Twice this distance in the rows, with enough manure, would ultimately give finer asparagus and more of it. The thicker planting brings a full erop sooner. A bed is in perfection from eight to twelve years. He finds that salt is of no use what-

-In California the turkeys are fed on the keep insects in check.

-Those who exercise great care in the economy of feeding cattle, contrive to slightly warm their drinking water during winter. Thus does the application of science progress. -A Michigan farmer cured his horse of

balking by tying a blinder about his eyes. He soon came to dread the strip of cloth and was effectually cured of the babit. -Experience proves that if a cranberry meadow is well covered with water during the

winter, and slightly covered in spring up to the first week in June, they will not be much troubled with worms. -To kill lice on hogs, a local application of a weak solution of kerosene, or a weak solution of carbolic acid are used where the skin is not too much irritated; but any bland oil or

grease is said to be almost equally effective and -For the mite on hogs, which are embedded in the skin, and not merely attached to its surface, ointment of sulphur or tobacco must be somewhat thoroughly rubbed in. A mixture of lard and sulphur-about five parts to

one-is recommended. -Water containing vegetable matter may be purified by dropping in a gallon of the water two or three drops of muriated tincture of iron. One of the most satisfactory orchards of dwarf In the course of an hour or two the iron will carry all the organic matter to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the water pure and wholesome. This will not purify water that contains

cesspools. -Storing eggs in dry ashes is said to preserve them for a long time. A writer says that, although he is quite fastidious about his eggs. he has enjoyed those thus kept during a period of four months, and, in one instance, a whole year. The only precautions, after seeing that the eggs are sound to start with, are to use the ashes when they are quite dry, and see that the eggs do not touch one another.

-The Agricultural College of the University of California, after extended experiments upon the growth of oaks, both American and European, have decided that the English oak (Quercus Robur) makes the most rapid and thrifty development. During the first two seasons the growth made by this cak exceeded from two to three times that made by any other; besides A writer in the Germantown Telegraph says throwing out many more branches, the seedthat Alsike clover is one of the best honey lings attained the height of two or three feet, plants known, and will yield more honey to the | while the tap-root was found to reach a depth A comrade at Milford, Mass., says that in the acre than any other field crop. He states that of over three feet the first season. The latter letter which appeared in our issue of the 27th it is now well established beyond successful circumstance explains its remarkable ability to ult. on the Bay State Home, under the sub-head | contradiction that it will at least produce five | resist drought when once established, which

> Our Agricultural Editor's Weekly Chat With His Beaders.

I inclose a small sprig of a beautiful red-berried parlor plant which has been much admired during Ans. The sprig is Riving humilis, a West

antly of red berries very much like holly berries. The best method of propagating both of When silos were first introduced they were these plants is to sow the seeds; they vegetate freely and grow rapidly into fine plants. What can I do to kill a scaly looking insect on a

made very strong to resist the great pressure from Jamaica by a friend; the insects are so nuand fall in line with their sisters of San Diego | placed upon them. Then we heard of successful | merous that I fear the destruction of the plant, storage in pits dug in the field without any unless I can kill them in some way .- M., Delaware. Ans. Take a tablespoonful of coal oil, or kerof the Woman's Relief Corps, of Wilson Post, good results have been obtained by merely piling osene, and place it in a quart of water. Anoint La Crosse, Wis., were installed by Commander | the cut material under an open shed, the sides | the plant daily with this; apply with a soft

I am about starting fruit-growing in Georgia and would like to know if THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE can tell me whether the Guava jelly plant will grow there.-John S., Minn.

Ans. No; the winters are too severe for it. I have about a dozen Wild Goose plum trees that bloom every spring, and the plums stick on until they reach the size of a cherry; then they all drop off. Is there any way to prevent them from

dropping off until they get ripe?-R. N. Patterson, Mausfield, Ohio. Ans. From the above description we surmise that the fruit is stung by the curculio; for, altomed to in mild weather. If poulterers would though the Wild Goose plum has been represented as being curculio proof, we know from experience that it is not so by any means. For several years our trees of this variety have fared exactly as described above, all owing to for them in the coming of winter. Cooking the their being bitten by the insect. Plums planted

> "Nothing Wrong With my Lungs Now." A patient writes nearly a year after using

Compound Oxygen: "There is nothing wrong with my lungs now, and for that I have to thank you more than anything else. It is true, there are days when I do not feel as bright as I could wish. but if it had not been for the Oxygen I doubt if I

would be here to feel at all." Our "Treatise on Compound Owygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action Eastern States makes a practice of setting wil- of this remarkable curative agent, and a large low cuttings for fence posts. When grown suffi- record of surprising cures in Consumption, ciently high he cuts off the tops, which opera- Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be year to year, to keep the tree within bounds. sent free. Address, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

The question of fence or no fence was passed upon on the 8th inst, by the voters of Richi Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c. each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggist's. Wells, Richardson & cient growth. Of late years his upland willow fence posts have given least trouble, as they